

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1790

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his Office at the corner of Main and Cross Streets, where Subscriptions, advertisements &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on flat run, Bourbon county, a chestnut sorrel Filley 12 hands high, neither docked, branded nor no flesh marks. Appraised to £3 12.

Caleb Mifflin.

Sept. 15, 1790.

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TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Boon's station, a light sorrel stud colt 2 years old, neither docked nor branded. Appraised to £5.

David Thompson.

Sept. 9, 1790.

JUST ARRIVED,
And now opening for sale by
**ALEXANDER AND JAMES
PARKER**
A large and general assortment of

GOODS

Well calculated for the season,

IN two stores in this place, one of them opposite the Court house, the other at their old stand below the Printing-Office; which they will sell on moderate terms for Cash, militia certificates, final settlements, ryes, bearskins, furs of all kinds, green and dry hides.

Also a few casks of butter if delivered shortly.

Lexington Sept. 27, 1790.

XXXXXXXXXX

All kinds of blank books for Merchants Clerks &c. made and ruled to any pattern: Also old books new bound, on reasonable terms at this office.

WANTED. An APPRENTICE to the GUN and SILVER-SMITH's business.

EDWARD WEST Jun.

Lexington, Nov. 13, 1790.

JUST ARRIVED
And now opening at the subscriber's store in Lexington,
A General assortment of merchandise, which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash and peltry.
WILLIAM MORTON:

WANTED a quantity of raw hides green or dried, for which 3d. per lb. will be given for the green, and in proportion for dried, in cash or leather.

Wm. MORTON.

Oct. 23, 1790.

TAKEN up by Anthony Prewit, living on Chaplins fork, two miles below Harbisons station, a gray mare, 4 years old, 13 hands and a half high, paces naturally, branded on the near shoulder IM has on a Middle sized bell, Appraised to £6.

TAKEN up by Jom Prewit living on the great road leading from Danville to the Falls, a white steer, with some brown spots, supposed to be 3 years old last spring, marked with a laye slope across the right ear, a crop and bit and a small slope in the left; Appraised to £1-7.

June 15, 1790.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Cane run, Mercer county, a bay mare colt 2 years old last Spring, a small snip on her nose, branded on her near shoulder and buttock in a piece. Appraised to £5.

Oct. 2, 1790.

John Smith.

TAN-YARD

AS I intend erecting a Tan yard immediately on South Elkhorn, near Mr. John Parker's mill, about six miles from Lexington, I flatter my self that all those who have been customers to me whilst in Lexington will continue their favors: I shall use my utmost endeavours to give satisfaction, and shall attend in Lexington every court-day and deliver leather to those who are not as convenient to the Tan-yard. I will also receive hides in Lexington until the fifteenth of January next.

Jacob Todhunter.

Nov. 16 1790.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a red and white steer with a swallow fork in the left ear, and a small crop and bit and small bit in the right, blind of an eye judged to be three years old, posted and appraised to £2-10.

Joseph Craig.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near M. Gees station, a bay mare. 4 feet 5 inches high, 13 or 14 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock resembling W, and on the off shoulder resembling P had on a small Bell. Appraised to £4.

Sept. 9, 1790.

William Moore.

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS MAY BE HAD AT

THIS OFFICE.

Countrymen and Fellow-Citizens

I Hear a whisper going about, buzzing the most fatal, poisonous and deadly sentiment that ever entered the human heart. That it would be best for us to secede or revolt from the union! Auzzing stupidity, terrible mischievous idea. From what artful demon could the dire thought have originated? In whose breast does the nefarious, abominable design reside? What seditious demagogues have combined in the intention of advocating the traitorous, rebellious measure? Heaven prohibit the commencement of so horrid, so daring an act.

As I came into the world, with a large portion of suspicion, perhaps it may be the effect of my jealousy and distrust, for I trust in celestial influence that it may not be so—I sincerely and cordially hope that it may not—But however should my surmise be just, I hope to see their insidious designs crushed in embryo—And I would likewise have them to know, that should they engage in the impious scene, that the friends of UNION and LIBERTY, will stop at no effusion of human blood, or dissipation of treasure, to suppress their superlatively atrocious intentions. But as a dilution on this subject proportionate to its importance, would be dissonant to my present design, I shall therefore defer summoning up to my imagination, its amplified magnitude till another time.—Our new modeled government, will likewise give the most early proofs of its unequivocal attachment to and sincere desire of promoting the industrious part of the Community.—I therefore presume that the art of agriculture, manufactures and commerce will claim their immediate attention.—The necessity of agriculture is a principle almost needless to be inculcated, as every hungry belly hath always given the most palpable and notorious demonstrations of it.—The uncommon excellence and superior utility of this noble art, is proven by a reference to the history of ages.

Rome and many other empires of ancient date furnish an illustrious example of the salutary and beneficial effects of agricultural industry. This occupation was for a long time in amazing esteem amongst the Romans—Hence their bravery, simplicity and virtue; hence a Cincinnatus so justly celebrated among the heroes of antiquity for disinterested patriotism to his country; and hence the cause of their eclipsing the lustre of their most aspiring contemporary nations.—But when they began to abate in the least of their individual exertions and interior economy, they gradually fell into faction turbulence and effeminacy, the never failing harbingers of the annihilation of empires. In their wars with the fertile and opulent kingdom of Asia, they quickly became acquainted with all the luxu-

ries refinements and imaginary delicacies of human life. These flowing in upon them by ten thousand different channels, they soon became acquainted with the sweets of a profuse abundance. Being thus contaminated with indolence and effeminacy, they refused to submit to the rigors of a Military discipline, or to the milder hardships of domestic industry.—Virtue and honor was now ridiculed, and patriotism nothing but a name.—Every thing good, noble or great, fell into utter contempt, and themselves soon after into utter oblivion.—

Modern history presents us with the same natural train of causes and effects, and hath proved beyond a doubt, that the virtue and prosperity of a nation ever was and ever will be proportionate to its industry and economy. Every person capable of the least degree of reflection, must acknowledge agriculture to be that profession which above all others, more immediately conduces to the subsistence of man and that it is the grand source from which every blessing of human life must either directly or indirectly be derived and likewise that it contributes more than any other occupation to industry and virtue, because it is less precarious, and because it requires the most constant and undivided attention.—

Where manufactures are duly encouraged by a government, it causes the husband men to redouble their attention.—Because the most natural as well as surest way of promoting agriculture is by encouraging other modes of industry, and thereby furnishing the labourer a ready market for his commodities, and a return of such goods as may enhance his pleasure and satisfaction.—This situation of affairs, diffuses a spirit of industry and busy cheerfulness among mankind from the thatched cottage to the decorated palace, because every member of society is sure of receiving profits commensurate to their individual exertions.—The Merchant importing articles from abroad, presents the manufacturers with samples of a different and perhaps superior quality to their own, and thereby stimulates them to a rivalry with foreign manufacturers.—And so it is with regard to every other species of industry.

Thus we find, what an inseparable connexion there is between husbandry and the arts, and how they mutually support and are supported by each other.—Our country affords as many natural advantages, for the various purposes of industry, as any other that hath yet been discovered. The superlative fertility of her lands, render her superior to her sister states.—The noble streams pervading her soil or at least which are contiguous to it render her situation as convenient for trade.—If then possessing all the bounties of nature which a benevolent Creator has been pleased to bestow upon us, we do not become a great, happy and independent people, we shall have naught to blame, but our own negligence or folly.—It

is the policy of every well regulated community, to encourage industry of every kind, because their national importance and the durability of their existence is founded upon it. I therefore hope to see beneficial commercial regulations, and establishments of manufactories coeval with our government.—I must at this time pretermite a computation of the superior advantages we might derive from linen and woollen manufactories, wool, flax and hemp, being the commodities which our country is so exceedingly well calculated for raising. By an assiduous application to manufactures, we should not be dependent like many of our sister states on foreigners for those necessities, the supply of which to an industrious and active people, Kentucky, as well as every other state in the Union, yields the most ample resources. The importation of foreign manufactures, hath turned the balance of trade against the people of America, hath drained them of money, destroyed their credit with foreigners, caused a habit of sloth and inactivity to prevail, and in short hath affixed in numberless streams around the land, the most dire national evils, and piteous widowed calamities.

But how is the scene reversed in this western clime when we behold a spirit of national industry, extending its beneficial influence through all ranks and degrees of mankind, when I say the sanguine calculations of the most philanthropic patriots, shall be verified, in consequence of the encouragement given to virtue and industry, by our wisely constructed government. How the very idea expands the heart! How the unbounded prospect of future felicity and glory bespangles the eye! Then will all murmurs and discontents be obliterated party factions and animosities forgotten, and the epithets federalists and antifederalists be no more heard of. Plenty, ease and tranquility shall be seen in every planter's habitation. The consequence of this ease and security will be, that every art which can tend either to the instruction or ornament of the human species, will receive the highest cultivation.—

Reason, religion, and philosophy, shall rear their heads in this Western hemisphere, and exalt mankind, to their original angelic perfection.—The people living in this utopian state (as it were) with harmonious concert, and mellifluous melody shall chant the venerable maxim. That, "Freedom and government, liberty and laws are inseparable."—

From righteous law, lifes choicest blessings
come,
Honor abroad and liberty at home.

The disinterested CITIZEN.

To the Printer of the **KENTUCKY GAZETTE.**

SIR,

The following interesting remarks, from Smollet's history of England, have struck my attention often. The subject is general Braddock's unfortunate expedition; if you conceive they will be of any utility to your customers, you will be so obliging as to insert them in your Gazette.

They are too plain to need a comment.

I am &c.
An old SOLDIER.

Speaking of the delay occasioned by the want of provisions, wheel carriages, and beasts of burden, owing to the generals landing in Virginia, rather than in Pennsylvania; — the history proceeds thus.

"Another, and still more fatal, error was committed in the choice of the commander for this expedition. Major General Braddock, who was appointed to it was undoubtedly a man of courage, and expert in all the punctilio's of a review, having been brought up in the English guard; but he was naturally very haughty, positive, and difficult of access; qualities ill suited to the temper of the people amongst whom he was to command. His extreme severity in matters of discipline had always made his soldiers dislike him; and the strict military education in which he had been trained from his youth, and which he prided himself on strictly following, made him hold the American militia in great contempt, because they could not go through their exercise with the same dexterity and regularity as a regiment of guards in Hyde Park; little knowing, or indeed being able to form any idea of the difference between the European manner of fighting and an American expedition through woods, deserts and morasses. His conceit of his own abilities, made him disdain to ask the opinion of any under his command and the

Indians who would have been his safest guards against falling into an ambuscade, were so disgusted by the haughtiness of his behaviour that most of them forsook his banners."

The historian having related that he left Col. Dunbar with eight hundred men, to bring up the stores, provisions, and heavy baggage. as fast as the nature of the service would permit, proceeds thus: — "That with the other twelve hundred men, together with ten pieces of cannon, the necessary ammunition and provisions, he marched on with so much expedition, that he seldom took any time to reconnoitre the woods or thickets he was to pass through; as if the nearer he approached the enemy, the farther he was removed from danger.

"On the 8th of July (1755) he encamped within ten miles of Fort du Queine, (now Pittsburgh) and although Col. Dunbar was then near forty miles in his rear, and his officers, particularly Sir Peter Halket, earnestly entreated him to proceed with caution, and to employ the friendly Indians who still were with him, by way of advanced guard in case of ambuscades; yet he resumed his march the next day, without so much as endeavouring to get any intelligence of the situation, or disposition of the enemy, or even sending out scouts to visit the woods and thickets then on both sides of him, as well as in his front.

"With this carelessness he was advancing, when, about noon, he was saluted with a general fire upon his front, and all along his left flank, from an enemy so artfully concealed behind the trees and bushes that not a man of them could be seen, and who had cunningly given the whole army time to enter the defile before they began to fire. The van guard immediately fell back upon the main body, and in an instant the panic and confusion, particularly of the regulars, became general, so that most of them fled with great precipitation, notwithstanding

all that their officers some of whom behaved very gallantly, could do to stop their career.

"As to Braddock himself, he discovered at once the greatest intrepidity, and the highest imprudence; for instead of ordering a retreat till he could scour the woods from whence the fire came, with grape shot from the ten pieces of cannon he had with him, or ordering flanking parties of his Indians to advance against the enemy, he obstinately continued upon the spot where he was, and gave orders for the few brave officers and men who remained with him, to form regularly and advance. While this was doing, his men fell thick about him, and almost all his officers were singled out, one after another, and killed or wounded; for the Indians who always take aim when they fire, and aim chiefly at the officers, distinguished them by their dress. At last the general, whose obstinacy seemed to increase with the danger, after having had five horses shot under him, received himself a musquet ball through the right arm and lungs, of which he died four days after, having been carried off the field by the bravery of Lieut. Col. Gage, and another of his officers. When he dropped the confusion of the few that remained turned into a downright and very disorderly flight, though no enemy appeared, or attempted to attack them. But what was very extraordinary the militia, so much despised by the general, not only were less affected by this panic, and preserved their order better than the regular troops, tho' the enemy's fire fell as heavy upon them, as upon any of the rest, but even offered to cover the fugitives; and bravely formed alone and advanced against the Indians: to which gallantry it was owing that the regulars were not all cut off."

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WE the subscribers have been requested to meet as a board of inquiry into the conduct of col. John Hardin on the late expedition under the command of Brig. gen. Harmar against the Maumee Indians. Having met at Capt. Thomas Youngs tavern in Lexington, for that purpose this 24th day of Dec. 1790, and having taken an oath, impartially to judge of the premises, proceeded to examine on oath, sundry gentlemen officers, who served on the said expedition, and having fully heard, and duly considered the several testimonies adduced to us, we do unanimously agree, that col. John Hardin's conduct on the said expedition, was that of a brave and active officer, and that we approve his conduct.

Levi Todd.
 Robert Johnson.
 Robert Todd.
 John M'Dowell.
 Isaac Shelby.
 Marquis Calmes.
 James M'Dowell.
 Bartlet Collins.
 William Price.

The witnesses examined on this occasion, were Col. Trotter, Col. M'Millin, Col. Hall, Maj. Wray, Capt. Bush, Capt. Taylor, Capt. Gaines, Capt. Frazer, Capt. Sanders, Lieut. Hughs and Lieut. M'Coy.
 A Copy Test.
 John Bradford Clk.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment of a bond dated November 28th 1790 executed by the subscriber to Azarrah Martin conditioned for the conveyance of four hundred acres of land on Tates creek in Madison county; as the said Martin did fraudulently obtain the said bond, and absconded the night following; as no deed will be made until the land is paid for.

Nov. 23, 1790.

Green Clay.

VERSES, Said to be written and Sung by a NEGRO GIRL, on her Lover who was drowned in her fight.

POOR ORA tink on YANCO dear,
 Tho' he be gone forever:
 For he no dead, he still live HERE*,
 And he from her go never.

Like on de sand me mark him face:
 The wave come roll him over;
 The mark he go, but still the place,
 'Tis easy to discover!

Me see, sometime, de tree, de flower,
 He drop like ORA surely;
 And den, bye bye dere come a shower.
 He hold him head up purely.

And so sometime me-unk me die,
 My heart so sick he grieve me;
 But in a little time me cry
 Good deal, and dat relieve me.

* Her bosom.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Nelson county, on Cartwrights creek, a bay mare, with a star in her forehead, between 3 and 6 years old, about 14 hands high, no brand perceivable, Posted and appraised to £.9.

Matthew Penn.

NOTICE

WHEREAS I passed my bond to a certain David Trotter of Bourbon county for 327 gallons of merchantable liquor, payable April 1st. 1791, part the purchase of a tract of Land in Fayette county, whereon I now reside. I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bond, as part of said tract is in dispute and claimed by a certain Edward Payne sen. and am determined not to pay any part of said bond until a sufficient deed and good security is made.
 Dec. 8, 1790. Benjamin Carruthers.

CORNELIUS BEATTY & Co.

HAVE just received an additional supply of Merchandise, at their store in Lexington, at the corner of main and cross streets, which they will dispose of on the most moderate terms for cash, furs and public securities. At this store will be regularly supplied with goods, a general assortment will be constantly kept up in future.

STtrayed away from Mr. John Garnetts in Woodford county near Maj. Blackburns, about the fourteenth of September last, a likely black mare with a late summer colt, the mare is about fifteen hands high, ten years old last spring, with a small snip on her upper lip, no brand or any other marks, that I recollect, she has a thin mane and long tail; Whoever delivers said mare & colt to Mr. Stephen Collins in Lexington or the above named Garnett, shall be paid two dollars by me.

Nicholas Lafon.

Nov. 20, 1790.

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ALL persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment on a note passed to Sampson Archer and Michael Hoofnoggle, for five pounds payable in February next and dated in September last: also a bond of the same for forty-nine pounds two shillings and payable on the 25th day of Dec. 1791. As we are determined not to pay the same, until they comply with their bond of the same date of ours.

James Tanner.

William Stevenson.

Nov. 23 1890.

F R E S H

G O O D S,

JUST IMPORTED

BY PETER JANUARY & SON,

A large and general assortment of

G O O D S,

Which they will sell at their store directly opposite the Printing-office, on reasonable terms for cash, furs, and certificates.